

HERALD CABLES
Bring to you each morning exclusive
and authentic news of happenings in all
parts of the world.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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PART TWO.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1920.

PRICE TWO CENTS
IN NEW YORK CITY AND SUBURBS. THREE CENTS
ON TRAINS AND ELSEWHERE.

FLU UNDER FULL CONTROL, PUBLIC TOLD BY COPELAND

Health Commissioner Insists
Jump in Number of Patients
Is No Occasion for Alarm.

HOSPITAL BEDS AMPLE

Activities of Nurses Praised by
Officials—Efficacy of New
Serum Is Doubtful.

826 NEW CASES ARE LISTED

Day's Death List Reaches 1,197, with
1,404 Persons in Manhattan
and Bronx Hospitals.

While the number of influenza cases
took a jump yesterday morning over those
of the preceding day, Dr. Royal S. Cope-
land, Health Commissioner, declared he
expected a still further increase, but that
it would not reach alarming proportions.
He declared he believed there were a great
many more cases of the "flu" in the city
than have been reported to the Health
Department, but that none of the unre-
ported cases was of a serious nature.

The Health Commissioner asserted his
belief that segregation of "flu" patients
would not necessarily suppress the spread
of the germ.
"We believe," said Dr. Copeland, "there
are thousands of persons in the city car-
rying the germ around with them, most
of whom are immune from its effect either
through having had the disease in the last
visitation or because of the fact they
naturally resist the disease."

There was an increase of 826 in yesterday
morning's cases over those of Thursday
morning. There also was an increase of
nineteen in the number of influenza deaths
reported.

The statistics made public yesterday
morning follow:

	Cases Reported	Deaths
Manhattan	2,800	1,197
Brooklyn	1,200	150
Queens	320	25
Richmond	120	10
Totals	4,440	1,382
Totals Oct. 11	4,796	1,404
Flu since Jan. 1, 1920	6,031	545

Hospital Accommodation Ample.
"We received statistics today," said
Dr. Copeland, "which show there are
1,404 cases of influenza in hospitals in
Manhattan and the Bronx. That re-
veals there is no cause for worry as to
the possibility of influenza not having
been reported to the Health Department.
We have made arrangements with Mrs.
Lodge of the Bronx, wife of the presi-
dent of the Phoenix and Chatham Na-
tional Bank, to take over the private
hospital established by her during the
epidemic in 1918, in Lexington avenue,
near Fifty-eighth street."

"I informed Mrs. Kaufman that we
required the hospital for the care of
children or persons afflicted with in-
fluenza, so that they may be removed
from the danger of the disease," Mr.
Kaufman gladly consented to place the
hospital, which has accommodation for
100 beds, under the jurisdiction of the
Health Department."

Dr. Copeland informed that a
French scientist had discovered
serum for the prevention of "flu" and
that it is belief of the physicians of
that department that the victims of
sleeping sickness are suffering from a
trouble secondary to influenza.
"In the first influenza epidemic," he
said, "we coined the name 'epidemic coma'
indicative of the belief that the dis-
ease is secondary to influenza. Whether
the germ responsible for any disease is
known and can be isolated, it is possible
to prepare a vaccine that will protect the
public against the disease, and to prepare
a serum that will be useful in its treat-
ment."

Says Flu Germ Is Undiscovered.
"Unfortunately, there is a great differ-
ence of opinion among scientists as to
the causative factor of influenza. With two
or three notable exceptions, the American
investigators, as yet, are agreed that the
causative factor of influenza has not as
yet been determined."

"Until it is determined," declared Dr.
Copeland, "any vaccine for the prevention
of the disease or any serum intended for
cure must be purely experimental."
Therefore at the present moment I view
with suspicion and doubt all statements re-
garding the virtues of any such biological
products."

Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes yesterday
sent the following letter to the heads of
all the Roman Catholic hospitals in Man-
hattan, the Bronx and Staten Island:
"In the crisis which now confronts us, it
is clearly the duty of every loyal citizen
to aid to the utmost of his or her ability
the Commissioner of Health in his great
effort to help the stricken and to stamp
out this blighting epidemic."

Following the traditions of the past,
based on the sturdy patriotism of our
Catholic people, I, as Archbishop, in the
name of my people, have pledged the fullest
co-operation of our hospitals and nurses to
Commissioner Copeland. He has accepted
our offer with unstinted praise of hospital
and nurse.
"Recalling the generous and unflinching
sacrifice made by our nursing profession
during the recent war, I am confident that
the appeal I now make will meet with an
prompt and as heroic a response. In the
name of God and humanity, I urge all our
Catholic graduate nurses and all who
have skill in nursing to tender their ser-
vices to the Health Commissioner."

"The labor will be heroic, but the God
given reward will be superabundant."

Coffin Prices Boosted.

Dr. Copeland received from an under-
taker a postal card addressed to under-
takers in the city by the National Casket
Company, which read as follows:
"Because of the sharp rise in the price
of lumber of all grades entering into the
manufacture of caskets, and the increase
in cost and shortage of textiles, both cot-
ton and silk, we are compelled again to
raise our prices."

Cabinet Officers Eat Too Much, Says Rucker

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.—Cabi-
net officers eat too much, Representative
Rucker, Democrat, Missouri, said
in a speech in the House today op-
posing appropriations of \$10,000 for
repair and upkeep of automobiles for
official use by State Department
officials.

"These officers and their chief clerks
are always at lunch," said Mr. Rucker.
"You call at eleven o'clock in the morn-
ing, and they are at lunch, you return
at three in the afternoon, and they are
still at lunch. They eat too much."

SENATORS QUIT TRYING TO END PACT DEADLOCK

Bi-Partisan Committee Aban-
dons All Compromise Nego-
tiations and Adjourns.

LODGE STANDING FIRM

Won't Accept Any Change in
Article X. and Monroe Doc-
trine Reservations.

By DONALD A. CRAIG.

(Special Despatch to the Herald.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.—Hope of
settling the controversy over the peace
treaty by a committee room compromise
went glimmering today, when the in-
formal bi-partisan committee, consisting
of four Republican and five Democratic
Senators, finally abandoned its work and
agreed to adjourn sine die.

Everything now points to a renewal of
the fight on the Senate floor within the
next two weeks. Ratification of the treaty
depends upon the complete surrender of
the Democrats and their acceptance of the
Lodge reservation programme or the col-
lapse of the strong group of Republicans
who have announced their determination
to defeat the treaty if the Lodge reser-
vations are changed. So long as President
Wilson continues to maintain his uncon-
promising attitude there seems to be little
chance of a Democratic surrender.

The Republicans apparently are more stan-
chly in favor of the Lodge programme than
ever. Therefore no means of breaking
the deadlock are apparent at this time.
After the announcement that the bi-
partisan conference had blown up, Sen-
ator Hitchcock of Nebraska, the admin-
istration leader, stated that Senator
Walsh, Democrat, of Montana, would give
formal notice in the Senate tomorrow
of his intention to move on February 10
to resume consideration of the treaty. Sen-
ator Hitchcock is counting on enough Re-
publican "mild reservationists" joining
with the forty-three pro-treaty Demo-
crats to give the necessary majority to
carry the motion.

Wrecked on Two Rocks.

The bi-partisan committee was wrecked
on the rocks of Article X. of the league
covenant and the Monroe Doctrine. The
Democrats insisted the pledge given by
President Wilson to protect the territorial
integrity of the league members must
be interpreted as meaning that the Republi-
cans would not agree to any pledge of this
nature. The Democrats also demanded
that the Lodge reservation which would
give the United States the sole right to
interpret the Monroe Doctrine be stricken
out. The Republican reply was a point-
blank refusal.

Senators Lodge and Hitchcock, on be-
half of the committee, gave out state-
ments.

(Continued on Page Two, Col. Six.)

USES BUBONIC PLAGUE SERUM TO CURE FLU

Paris Physician Finds Remedy After
Experimenting on Self and
Hasn't Lost a Case.

(Special Cable to the Herald.)

PARIS, Friday.—The recurrence of the
influenza epidemic on a large scale in
Europe and America has directed special
attention to a discovery of a Paris phy-
sician who, after long continued experi-
ments, claims to have found a remedy for
grip in its various forms. This consists
simply of hypodermic injections of a
anti-plague serum produced at the Pas-
teur Institute here.

While not going so far as to assert that
grip really is a form of bubonic plague,
Dr. Folley, who regards his remedy as
identical in October, 1918, in which he in-
oculated himself with influenza microbes.
He demonstrated that the anti-plague
serum, which acts as a preventive of
plague, also cures grip.

Incidentally Dr. Folley declares that
encephalitis lethargica, or sleeping sick-
ness, is not to be taken lightly, as it has
been heretofore, for it is a serious phase
of the influenza attack, frequently having
fatal results.

So far not a single case has been lost by
Dr. Folley, who regards his remedy as
sovereign. The Polish government has
called upon him to undertake a fight
against the plague in that country and he
is leaving for that country at once. His
experiments have been discussed widely in
England, Scandinavia and Germany.

TO READERS OF THE NEW YORK HERALD:

Tomorrow morning we shall have the first issue of the combined Sun and Herald. I hope you will not expect a perfect newspaper. The work of merging these two papers is beyond the conception of any one who is not a trained newspaper man.

The problems range through every department—editorial, reportorial, mechanical, art, advertising and circulation. Whether the presses and other machinery will stand up under the strain I don't know. There is a good deal of chance in it, and the chance is interesting.

But there is another phase of this situation that is not so interesting. It is the greed of one of our contemporaries in its efforts to grab the circulation of The Herald. Here is a copy of a telegram that has been sent out broadcast to newsdealers. It tells its own story. To veil the identity of this newspaper of moral scruples I will call it The Bulletin. The telegram reads:—

TO BLANK NEWSDEALERS.
BLANKTOWN.

Beginning February 1st there will be one less newspaper in New York. In consequence of this there may be an opportunity for you to obtain additional readers of the NEW YORK BULLETIN, both daily and Sunday editions. We suggest you wire increased order for daily and Sunday issues to cover new demand, beginning Sunday, February 1st or sooner.

[Signed] THE NEW YORK BULLETIN.

The circulation of a newspaper is one of its chief assets. If The Herald had had no circulation it would have had no value as a newspaper. It was, therefore, the circulation of The Herald that gave it a value for which I paid Mr. Bennett's estate a very large amount of money.

So you see that this "great adventure" of mine, as Colonel Harvey calls it, in combining The Sun and The Herald is not without its hurdles.

I am telling you this so that you may have a look in on some of the problems of rebuilding The Herald through this amalgamation with The Sun. And I am telling it to you with the hope that through the changes now in process with The Herald I shall have from you the same loyalty to The Herald it had in Mr. Bennett's hands and has had since his death and up to the time of my purchase.

FRANK A. MUNSEY

NATION FACING FAMINE, 40,000 FARMERS WRITE

Government Questionnaire to
200,000 Producers Shows
Grave Situation.

MIDDLEMAN IS ATTACKED

Crop Raisers Blame Cities and Labor
Through Lure of Good Times
and High Pay.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.—Indica-
tions of a widespread spirit of unrest and
dissatisfaction among the farmers of the
country, so threatening as likely to dis-
turb the existing economic structure, is
revealed in more than 40,000 replies to a
questionnaire recently sent out by the
Post Office Department.

The replies as thus far digested were
summarized in a report prepared by
George L. Wood, Superintendent of the
Post Office Department's Division of
Rural Mail, and read to the Senate Post
Office Committee today by James I.
Blaisdell, Fourth Assistant Postmaster
General. The views of the 40,000 or more
farmers were obtained by the broadcast-
ing of 200,000 copies of a questionnaire
throughout the agricultural States asking
for suggestions whereby the Post Office
Department might aid in cutting down the
cost of living.

Thousands Answered a Day.

Answers to the questionnaires have been
coming in since the middle of December
at the rate of a thousand a day, and as
summarized by officials show the major
complaints of the farmers in numerical
order to be:—
Inability to obtain labor to work the
farms, hired help and the farmers' chil-
dren having been lured to the city by
higher wages and easier living.
High profits taken by middlemen for
the mere handling of food products, and
lack of proper agencies of contact between
the farmer and the ultimate consumer.

Probably as many as fifty per cent in-
dicate that the writers contemplate either
leaving their farms or curtailing acreage
under cultivation because of one or more
of the three major grievances and because
of the feeling against non-producing
city dwellers.

Commenting tonight on the replies, As-
sistant Postmaster General Blaisdell
said:—
"Such a condition at a time when the
predominant cry is for production and
still more production cannot but consti-
tute a grave menace."

Situation Disquieting.

Before the Senate committee he charac-
terized the situation as "disquieting and
portentous of disastrous consequences."
This opinion was expressed by Mr. Blais-
dell after a member of the Senate com-
mittee had remarked that the replies seemed
to have come "mostly from a bunch of
Bohsevelts."

Excerpts from a number of letters
taken at random from the more than
40,000 already on file at the Post Office
Department showed the trend of thought
among at least a considerable proportion
of the farmers of New England, the Mid-
dle Western States, Georgia and the East-
ern agricultural section.

"The time is very near," wrote a farmer
(Continued on Page Three, Col. Two.)

Sends Spoken Words On Ray of Light Like Shot From a Gun

LONDON, Friday.—In a small room
at the Imperial College of Technology,
South Kensington, Professor A. C.
Rankine is perfecting an instrument
which shoots messages as a gun shoots
shells.

A person talking into a trumpet at-
tached to a minute mirror, reflecting
a strong light, can send a message to
any distance reached by the light with-
out fear of the words being intercepted,
it is said. The words spoken can be
heard distinctly half a mile away and
are transmitted through projectors to
an electric battery attached to a piece
of selenium fitted to an ordinary tele-
phone receiver. The larger the receiv-
ing battery the greater distance can the
message be sent.

WOULD SHIELD GIRL HER HUSBAND LOVED

Forgiving Wife Asks to Adopt
Baby Born While He Was
Fighting Abroad.

The broad mantle of charity is an age
old garment that covers many human
frailties. To illustrate it there came out
of Ellis Island, down the bay, yesterday
such a story as plays on the heart strings
and recalls to the mind of a busy world
the fact that "sweetness and light" still
exist.

The story is that of a forgiving wife at-
tempting to right a great wrong, a wrong
under impulses induced by the world war.
The wife is attempting to obtain admis-
sion to America for her husband's Eng-
lish sweetheart and their baby, three
months old. The wife and her husband
saw such a story as plays on the heart strings
and recalls to the mind of a busy world
the fact that "sweetness and light" still
exist.

The girl is Miss Emily Knowles, who

(Continued on Page Three, Col. One.)

FISHES GET 12,000 QUARTS OF WHISKEY

Liquor Thrown from the Dis-
abled Steamship Yarmouth
Off Delaware Capes.

VESSEL UNDER GUARD HERE

Officials Hear Some of \$4,000,000

Booze Cargo Has Been Moved
from Hold.

If the seagoing fishes that have their
habitat off the Delaware capes have been
capering unduly lately and displaying un-
common piscatorial pranks the explanation
may be found in the assertion made
yesterday that 500 cases—or 12,000 quarts
—of perfectly good Bourbon whiskey were
jettisoned recently in that vicinity from
the cargo of the more or less good ship
Yarmouth.

The Yarmouth left here for Havana
about two weeks ago with \$1,000,000 worth
of whiskey in her hold, but because of
bad weather and a leak sent out distress
signals and was towed back to port by
the revenue cutter Seneca.

The fact that a lot of whiskey was tossed
overboard came out yesterday when Ed-
ward D. Smith, secretary of the Black
Star line, owner of the Yarmouth, called
at the Custom House to learn just why
James S. Sheelin, supervising prohibition
agent for this district, had placed aboard
the steamship as a guard fifteen of his
men under command of Robert Campbell.

The Yarmouth, which has been under-
going repairs at her anchorage, off the
Statue of Liberty.

Finds Whiskey in Automobile.

Campbell reported to his chief yesterday
that while inspecting the vessel on Thurs-
day he found fourteen cases of whiskey
in and around a Ford automobile, which
stood on the upper deck aft. Both the
automobile and the liquor were covered
with a tarpaulin. Officers and crew fail-
ing to make a satisfactory explanation
and the agents believing the liquor had
been removed from the hold with the in-
terference of the crew.

(Continued on Page Four, Col. Four.)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

CLOSING TIME

2 P. M. TODAY

For all classified and real estate advertisements
to be published in Tomorrow's edition of The
Sun and New York Herald.

Closing Time, 2 P. M. Saturday, Main Offices

" " 1 P. M. Saturday, Branches

SHOW ASSEMBLY SOCIALISTS VOTED NO ON WAR BILLS

House Votes \$1,000,000 to Pay Liquor Guards

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.—For
enforcement of national prohibition
the House today voted to appro-
priate \$1,000,000 in addition to \$2-
000,000 previously granted by Con-
gress. The increase is needed to pro-
vide until next July for 2,500 guards
at \$800 bonded warehouses where 60-
000,000 gallons of whiskey are in
storage.

Counsel for State Get Opposi-
tion to Flag Protection Into
Trial Record at Albany.

UPSTATE FIRM TO OUS

Republicans Regain Nerve and
Declare New Evidence Will
Exclude Men on Trial.

MR. LEE TAKES STAND

Defends Manifesto for a General
Strike, but Admits Present Condi-
tions Do Not Warrant Move.

(Special Despatch to the Herald.)

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday.—As evi-
dence of the disloyalty of four of the suspected
Socialists, the State today presented the
record of their votes in the Assembly
during the war showing they opposed all
measures supporting the government, voting
against appropriations for our army,
against a bill making it a misdemeanor
to desecrate the flag and against all con-
scriptive provisions. The Socialists proved
their obedience and loyalty to their own
party, the State contended.

Based on that evidence alone, counsel
for the Assembly and members of that
body declared as their belief that suspen-
sion or expulsion was justified. The As-
semblymen named are Messrs. Claessens,
Waldman, Orr and Solomon. Mr. Devitt,
the fifth member on trial, was not then in
the Assembly.

With the presentation of this strong
feature of the case, the movement started
in behalf of the Socialists suffered a heavy
blow. The situation has cleared percepti-
bly today. Speaker Sweet returned from
a brief visit to Lake Placid and following
a series of conferences with Assemblymen
and Republican leaders it is possible to
state with more definiteness and accuracy
than for several days the exact status of
the whole proceeding.

Anti-Sweet Move Collapses.

The movement to start organized op-
position to Speaker Sweet in behalf of the
Socialists has collapsed completely. At no
time since the preceding started was the
Republican majority more solidly deter-
mined to go to a finish. As a result of the
conferences today it has de-
veloped that

The Judiciary Committee has abandoned
all consideration of the proposal made
yesterday to report back to the Assembly
that the charges are not sustained and
the custody in the hands of the Socialists.
The State will complete its case in an-
other two days, and the defense will be
allowed as much time as it requires to
present its side. That probably will take
two weeks.

With the evidence nearly all in the
belief of a majority of the committee and
of the Assembly is that the Assembly-
men have been disqualified. Their final
suspension is now regarded as a certainty.
The Republican organization in the As-
sembly closed up its ranks today and came
to the decision to proceed to the end. There
is reason to believe that the so-called split
of which there has been so much discus-
sion, is a mere phantom. Nothing more
than a well staged move to determine ac-
tively what opposition had arisen in the
Assembly since the trial started.

Speaker Sweet has not conferred with
Lieutenant Governor Theodore Roosevelt
since the latter made known that he was
convinced the evidence so far presented
did not justify expelling the Socialists.
The Speaker has been apprised of the
attitude of every Republican on the sub-
ject. The majority has not been weak-
ened materially by any defection. Not
more than three or four Republicans
would change their votes, it is said.

Republicans Regain Nerve.

The Republicans recovered their nerve
quickly today when they began to recover
the report made by county representa-
tives throughout the State. The indica-
tions all are that up-State is nearly uni-
formly in support of the Assembly action.
New York is divided, but the Republicans
believe they have considerable support
even in the metropolis.

The reaction up-State has come quickly.
Hundreds of letters have been received in
the last two days by the Speaker and
Assemblymen. The purpose of which is
to state that in certain parts of the State,
specifically in the Adirondacks, alone justifies
suspension.

Throughout the trial opponents of So-
cialists who have attacked the action of
the Assembly in unseating the five be-
fore their trial have been contending that
it was unfortunate the Socialist party
gained such a fine opportunity for ex-
posing its misdeeds. The criticism has
been that through the medium of the trial
the Socialists were able to spread their
doctrine before tens of thousands of per-
sons they could not otherwise reach and
thereby win thousands of converts. Ex-
actly the opposite result has been ob-
served, according to the reports made to-
day from all sections of the State. The
publication of the Socialist doctrine has
served to arouse and alarm the up-State
district and the opposition to Socialism
is more intense than ever. It is said. For
that reason the Assembly leaders are de-
termined to give the Socialists the great-
est latitude in presenting in evidence all
their doctrines.

Measures Fought by Socialists.

Seymour Steadman, chief counsel for the
Socialists, and his associates fought hard
to prevent the State getting into the evi-
dence the records of the Assemblymen's
votes on the war bills. Among the meas-
ures enumerated were:
An act transferring for use of the New
York Guard money appropriated for the
National Guard.
A bill to provide for establishing and
maintaining the militia and naval forces
of the State for the period of the war.
The bill forbidding any person teaching
who was not a citizen. This was aimed at
enemy aliens.

An act to amend the education law in
relation to physical training and the use
of armories therefor, providing for com-
pulsory training of the youth of the State.
An act to provide for publication of a
law relating to the dissemination of the flag
Provision for the payment of members of
the Assembly.

(Continued on Page Three, Col. Three.)

The sooner your ad is in the New York
American, Post and Times, the better your
chances for finding the best
Fluenn Columbus 1920—Ad.